shall first apply for and obtain from APHIS an import permit as provided in §93.404: *Provided*, That an import permit is not required for ruminants offered for entry at a land border port designated in §93.403(b) if such ruminant is:

- (1) A wether;
- (2) A sheep or goat imported for immediate slaughter; or
- (3) A ruminant other than a sheep or goat and that ruminant:
- (i) Was born in Canada or the United States, and has been in no region other than Canada or the United States, or
- (ii) Has been legally imported into Canada from some other region and unconditionally released in Canada so as to be eligible to move freely within that region without restriction of any kind and has been in Canada after such release for 60 days or longer.
- (b) For all ruminants offered for importation from Canada, the importer or his or her agent shall present two copies of a declaration as provided in §93.407.

[55 FR 31495, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 60 FR 13900, Mar. 15, 1995. Redesignated and amended at 62 FR 56012, 56018, Oct. 28, 1997]

§93.418 Cattle from Canada.

- (a) Health certificates. Except for cattle imported for immediate slaughter in accordance with §93.420, cattle intended for importation from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued in accordance with §93.405(a). The certificate shall state that the cattle have been inspected and found to be free from any evidence of communicable disease and that, as far as can be determined, they have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days. Cattle found unqualified upon inspection at the port of entry will be refused entry into the United States.
- (b) Tuberculin-test certificates. (1) Cattle from Canada from a herd in which any cattle have been determined to have tuberculosis shall not be imported into the United States.
- (2) Except for cattle prohibited from importation under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, cattle from Canada may be imported into the United States if:

- (i) The cattle are imported for slaughter in accordance with §93.420 of this part; or
- (ii) The cattle are accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing:
- (A) That the cattle are from a tuber-culosis-free herd; or
- (B) The date and place the cattle were last tested for tuberculosis; that the cattle were found negative for tuberculosis on such test; and that such test was performed within 60 days preceding the arrival of the cattle at the port of entry; or
- (C) That the cattle are at least five days but not more than four weeks of age and, therefore, exempt from the tuberculosis testing requirement; or
- (D) For a calf imported with its dam, the date and place the calf's dam was last tested for tuberculosis; that the dam was found negative for tuberculosis on such test; that such test was performed within 60 days preceding the arrival of the calf and dam at the port of entry; and that the calf was born after such test was performed.
- (c) Brucellosis test or vaccination certificates. (1) Cattle from Canada from a herd in which any cattle have been determined to have brucellosis may not be imported into the United States;
- (2) Except for cattle prohibited from importation into the United States under paragraph (c)(1) of this section, cattle 6 months of age or older from Canada may be imported into the United States if the following conditions are met:
- (i) The cattle are imported for slaughter in accordance with $\S 92.420;$
 - (ii) The cattle are steers; or
- (iii) The cattle are accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian government showing:
- (A) That the cattle are from a brucellosis certified-free herd, province, or territory; or
- (B) The date and place the cattle were last tested for brucellosis; that the cattle were found negative for brucellosis on such test; and that such test was performed within 30 days preceding the arrival of the cattle at the port of entry; or

§93.419

- (C) That the female cattle under 18 months of age were vaccinated against brucellosis in accordance with Canadian regulations.
- (d) The certificates prescribed in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section shall state:
- (1) The names of the consignor and the consignee:
- (2) A description of the cattle to be imported, including the breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and eartag numbers of each animal;
- (3) The dates and places of each test required by paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section; and
- (4) The date of vaccination, dosage of vaccine used, and the age of each animal on the date of vaccination for each vaccination conducted in accordance with paragraph (c)(2)(ii)(C) of this section.

[55 FR 31495, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 55 FR 49990, Dec. 4, 1990; 58 FR 37641, July 13, 1993; 59 FR 28216, June 1, 1994; 61 FR 17238, Apr. 19, 1996. Redesignated and amended at 62 FR 56012, 56018, Oct. 28, 1997]

§93.419 Sheep and goats from Canada.

- (a) Except for sheep and goats imported for immediate slaughter in accordance with §93.420, sheep and goats intended for importation from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued in accordance with §93.405.
- (b) If sheep or goats are unaccompanied by the certificate required by paragraph (a) of this section, or if they are found upon inspection at the port of entry to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry and shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of 21 U.S.C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Administrator may direct.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0040)

[55 FR 31495, Aug. 2, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 28216, June 1, 1994; 61 FR 17239, Apr. 19, 1996. Redesignated and amended at 62 FR 56012, 56018, Oct. 28, 1997]

§93.420 Ruminants from Canada for immediate slaughter.

Any ruminant imported from Canada for immediate slaughter shall be con-

signed from the port of entry directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment and there be slaughtered within 2 weeks from the date of entry. Such ruminants shall be inspected at the port of entry and otherwise handled in accordance with §93.408.

[59 FR 28216, June 1, 1994. Redesignated and amended at 62 FR 56012, 56018, Oct. 28, 1997]

§ 93.421 Special provisions.

- (a) In-bond shipments from Canada. (1) Cattle, sheep, and goats from Canada transported in-bond through the United States for immediate export shall be inspected at the border port of entry and, when accompanied by an import permit obtained under §93.404 of this part and all conditions therein are observed, shall be allowed entry into the United States and shall be otherwise handled as provided in paragraph (b) of §93.401. Ruminants not accompanied by a permit shall meet the requirements of this part in the same manner as ruminants destined for importation into the United States, except that the Administrator may permit their inspection at some other point when he or she finds that such action will not increase the risk that communicable diseases of livestock and poultry will be disseminated to the livestock or poultry of the United States.
- (2) In-transit shipments through Canada. Ruminants originating in the United States and transported directly through Canada may re-enter the United States without Canadian health or test certificates when accompanied by copies of the United States export health certificates properly issued and endorsed in accordance with regulations in part 91 of this chapter: Provided, That, to qualify for entry, the date, time, port of entry, and signature of the Canadian Port Veterinarian that inspected the ruminants for entry into Canada shall be recorded on the United States health certificate, or a paper containing information shall be attached to the certificate that accompanies the ruminants. In all cases it shall be determined by the veterinary inspector at the United States port of entry that the ruminants are the identical ruminants covered by said certificate.